

HOW TO DRESS THE YOUNG GIRLS
FOR SCHOOL.

The costumes should be made of neat and serviceable materials. The majority of the styles are based on the Greenway modes—made over dresses.

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With the coming of fall the question arises among mothers as to what to provide for their young daughters for school wear. A girl who goes to school must be neat, her clothes should be serviceable to stand the hard wear, and they must be of good enough quality to give the child the feeling of con-



SCHOOL COSTUME FOR LITTLE GIRL.

Science in herself that is so necessary when one remembers how the other girls are always throwing out mean little hints and stinging remarks about each other's appearance.

A dress need not be homely or ugly for school, and it should have all the little touches of brightness and daintiness that a mother can give it. Yet it should be plain in the general style. Nearly all little girls in school wear pretty white aprons, but if the child has to go a long distance through the streets these aprons are generally carried in the schoolbag and donned in the schoolroom. White linen lawn or dotted muslin, barred muslin, dimity and victoria are all suitable. Some like milk with soft lace. Some of the dotted linens are also used for the aprons, with long shawl ends of the same. Mothers can exercise all their taste on their daughters' aprons, and this season they are made unusually ornate and fanciful. But as they have to be washed often it is best to make most of them of substantial stuff. One or two can be made very daintily for days when visitors are expected to the school, or for home wear.

A pretty and serviceable school dress was made of striped cheviot, the ground a light buff brown, with diagonal stripes of mixed brown and white. A narrow ruffle was set on the bottom. The waist was plain, but pretty, having a V-shaped guimpe and forearm of dark brown and white brocade. There were bows of black velvet on waist and shoulders. The hat was of black Milan braid bound with velvet, and the crown covered with brown ostrich tips and with a couple of upright feathers.

This same most little school frock can be made in cashmere, flannel, serge or plaid or, in short, any seasonable material. Plaid is always a durable and useful dress material for the young. The small shepherd's plaids in mixed colors on gray and white are pretty and girlish. One dress that will serve as a model for many more was made of the new large plaid in gray and black. The skirt was cut bias, and there were six rows of stitching in corn colored silk on it, which gave a gleam of brightness to the rather somber pattern without being too bright. The sleeves were bishop, with deep black velvet cuffs, and caps of gold and black striped silk. The guimpe was of the same silk, and the remainder of the waist was of the plaid, laid on in plaits. There was a handsome velvet sash. This, however, is to be left off when an apron is worn. Such a dress is capable of many slight changes, to suit different persons, while keeping to the main idea. The guimpe might be of black velvet, and the sleeve caps left off. The sleeves could be of different shape entirely and even of another material, and there could be other and widely different trimming on the skirt, or the dress could be of plain goods, with plaid trimmings. But, as I said before, there is nothing more useful than plaid, unless it is heavier mixtures.



SERVICABLE FALL FROCK FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

dress could scarcely be improved upon, and it can be made in plain or figured goods and have any style of garniture preferred.

The schoolgirls require hats that will be both rough enough, for if the little owner of the hat is careful herself her classmates may be rough and catch hold of her hat and injure its appearance. Besides it is to be remembered that it is to be worn all the time. Dark drab or brown felt or rough and ready straws are best, and these should be trimmed with bows of silk or loops of ribbon in preference to more perishable things, such as flowers and feathers.

For wraps there are short capes very similar to those their mothers wear, and jackets of rough cheviot. Later there will naturally be warmer coats. I notice quite a lot of long circulars of Irish frieze for children and young girls, but they will not be worn until cold weather sets in.

Underwear for young school children is now almost all union—that is, chemise and drawers in one—and the natural wool flannels are preferred to the red or blue. There are little quilted waists to which all

some mothers who admire that manner of dressing their little ones I shall give a description of them. One dress was brown and black, the new chocolate shade, with black reflects in it. The dress is cut princess shape, and the skirt has no foot trimming, but there is a ripple collar of corinth velvet reaching around the shoulders and to the waist line, where it ends under a windmill bow, and there are two revers at the bottom. The leg of mutton sleeves have cuffs of the velvet. There is a chocolate brown felt hat with corinth velvet trimmings. In the back of the skirt, there is an arrangement of the velvet just like that on the front.

The other little frock was of changeable silk, pink and green predominating. The skirt was plain, with four rows of the narrowest width of black velvet ribbon. There is a tiny figure of emerald green velvet and a draped sash of the same, over a full vest of white china silk. The sleeves have three ruffles of cape. The hat is of green felt, with old rose loops and bows.

The majority of the styles for quite little folks are based upon the Greenway modes so prevalent and so pretty. The little dresses are made with almost no waists at all. Not all are made that way, but the most are. Some have real waists, plaited or full, or are set over guimpes of various kinds, mostly muslin or silk. For home wear the white lawn with wide embroidery is used for the entire dress. This is often worn over a slip of pale blue or pink silk or satin. For street, cashmere, fine shepherd's plaid or camel's hair or serge or pongee are employed to make the quaint little frocks—in fact, the children can wear almost all the materials their mothers do.

The cloaks for small girls come to the top of the back, and they are often made of plush or velvet and have bishop sleeves and triple cape at the top. Cashmere, garnet, brown, red or green in soft shades, are all suitable colors for little cloaks, and so are the more delicate of the grays. Blue is rarely seen. Nothing can be richer than a ruby plush coat, and if made at home it is not very expensive.

Many ladies, even those who have plenty of means, buy a variety of new green, brown, chestnut, and what places are always left in cutting a dress, will make a dress for the little daughter, perhaps by the aid of a guimpe and sleeves of some other material. Many other thrifty mothers find that a dress will be worn so as to be no longer useful to herself. The back breadths are always good enough to pay for the making of it over by the addition of some new trimmings or combination, but

SUNDAY DRESSES FOR SMALL GIRLS.

when that is done it will be well to hide the fact from the little wearer and not let her see her new gown until it is finished and trimmed. One little girl had always had to wear her mother's or sister's gowns made over, and her little rebel rebel and suffered in secret. One day she fell and was dangerously hurt and remained some time unconscious. When she came to, her mother asked her what she had thought about while lying alone in the bed. "I wondered," said she, "whether I would have a nice, new shroud, like Susie Jenkins, or whether I would have to wear a secondhand one when I was buried."

The triple cape, the Eton and figaro jackets, the Pierrot ruffles and the ripple collars all belong to the little girl now as much as to her mother, and while they look well enough upon the grown people they are three as pretty on the little girls and give them a quaint and fascinating look that makes you want to take them up and kiss them, though kissing little children is all wrong and ought not to be. The temptation is great, but science and common sense teach us that it is not well for the children. They do not like it either, and children have very strong likes and dislikes, and it is often a cruel torture to a sensitive child to be seized by detested persons and forcibly kissed.

For early fall, for ordinary occasions, there is a cute little reeder coat of cloth or serge, lined with silk and trimmed with narrow gold soutache, and with the triple collar added to it posthaste. This is a good arrangement, for if the day is at all warm the collar can be unhooked, and toward evening it can be replaced.

Very small boys, before they put on trousers, have a garment all in one, cut shaped in front or buttoning diagonally across the breast, with two pockets for the chubby hands to fill with squash bugs and grasshoppers and other wonderful treasures. In the back the coat is killed from the waist down, and straps button across the top of the skirt. A Tam o' Shanter cap is worn with this, and by the way, these useful caps and "trenchers" will be the favorites for small boys. MATE LEROY.

Sweetest Sans Sugar.

It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 pounds is composed of 96 pounds of water, 3 pounds of white egg, a little less than a pound of pure glue, 3/4 pounds of fat, 8 1/2 pounds of phosphate of lime, a pound of carbonate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of flouride of calcium, 6 ounces of phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt. Think of it, young man! That beautiful young lady whom you worship as a pillar of unadulterated sweetness doesn't contain 3 ounces of sugar.

An Enormous Book.

The visitors' register in the South Dakota building at the World's fair is a tremendous volume with 20,000 pages and room for 800,000 names. It is 25 inches long, 27 inches wide when shut and 13 inches thick. It weighs 175 pounds, and it took the whole hide of a cow to bind it. Through the hollow of the back when the book is open a 7-year-old boy can crawl with ease.

No Reptiles in Newfoundland.

Everybody knows that there are no snakes in Ireland, but very few know that Newfoundland is just like Ireland in that respect, and there is no record that Newfoundland had a snake. There is plenty of game in Newfoundland, but not a reptile of any kind—snake, toad, frog, lizard or even turtle. Another queer thing about the province is that while some wild animals are abundant there no one ever saw a squirrel, porcupine, mouse or lynx anywhere within its boundaries. This is all the more singular because the adjoining provinces of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton have all these animals and many kinds of birds and other reptiles.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Knife With 1,800 Blades.

Probably the most remarkable knife in the world is that in the custody room of the factory of Joseph Rodgers & Sons in Sheffield, England. It has 1,800 blades, and 10 blades are added every 10 years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered by a thimble.—New York Tribune.

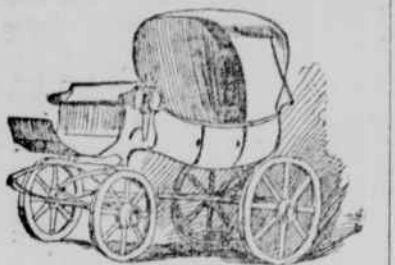
HISTORIC VEHICLES.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS DISPLAYED
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Carriages of Daniel Webster and President Polk Attract Attention in the Transportation Building—Interesting Features of the Live Stock Show.

The contrast between past and present is nowhere more sharply drawn than in the World's fair Transportation building. Here is to be seen almost every means of locomotion ever devised by human ingenuity, and the evolution of the modern fast limited express of luxurious parlor, dining and sleeping cars can be traced from its inception in the primitive litter of ancient days. It is not difficult to imagine that in the days before any man had power or wealth enough to compel his fellows to act as beasts of burden the first rude litter was devised as a means of easing the journey of some wounded or weakly comrade.

Naturally the next application of the idea would be to the bearing of other than human burdens where the strength of more than one man could be taken advantage of. Then some man of power, influence or wealth conceived, captivated or hired bearers to carry him about, and, lo! the palanquin or sedan chair came into being. With the application of the first rude wheels it was found that traveling was rendered easier and more expeditious, and then it was discovered that animals might be substituted for human motive power, and, behold! the first coach was an accomplished fact.



DANIEL WEBSTER'S CARRIAGE.

tation have not been neglected, as can readily be seen by even a casual glance about this World's fair collection, where vehicles of all ages, climes and kinds have been brought into such instructive juxtaposition.

The tarantulas of Russia, the volante of Spain, the queer traveling krosas of Turkey, the heavy lumbering cart of India, the tal-yho of England and the sulky of American speed tracks may all be studied and compared, and the sleigh and the omnipresent bicycle are not omitted. Neither is railway transportation neglected, and locomotives and cars from all the European countries enable even those who have never been abroad to decide upon the relative safety and comfort of the foreign systems and our own.

Steamships and men-of-war, in models, illustrate the means of water transportation, and all sorts of small craft from all sorts of people punctuate the periods of development since the first drowning man clutched at a plank and discovered that it would sustain his weight. Among the vessels is a model of the ill-fated English cruiser Victoria, the largest and most complete ever constructed. It cost over \$50,000. It requires the mounting of a short flight of steps leading to a platform erected in front of it to be able to survey the decks.

Among the relics of special interest to Americans because of their association with historical personages is the carriage of Daniel Webster. President Polk's carriage is there also, but in such a disgraceful state of decrepitude that it makes the beholder wonder why it was preserved at all. Webster's carriage is in much better preservation. It is smaller and was evidently much less pretentious than that of the president. Its extra strong springs and the height of the body from the ground are good indications of the horrible condition of the roads in the days of the great statesman. In the French section is a sedan chair of the seventeenth century that is so well preserved as to accentuate the shabbiness of the carriages of the American statesmen.

An examination of the vehicles, especially of the fine carriages in the American, French and English sections, naturally suggests horses, and for the past month it has not been a difficult task to step over to the live stock show of the agriculture department and find out just what sort of animal the different nations prefer to hitch up to their various means of conveyance, and also what sort they prefer to use without hitching. In horses all the well known breeds are represented from the big Percheron and Clydesdale stallions down to the little Shetlands, of which there are nearly 100 entered.

There are draft cattle, though, as well as horses, and cattle of far more value for beef making and dairy purposes. All of the choicest pedigrees have registered representatives, and no such collection of the aristocrats of the animal world was ever got together before. Think of cattle with a pedigree antedating the Christian era! That is just what the pedigree of the sacred cattle of India does, and tradition has it that they were once objects of worship and were stabled in temples and fed from gold.



SACRED CATTLE OF INDIA.

and silver utensils. Now, however, they are bred for draft purposes and are found to be faster and stronger than mules. They are short horned and have a distinctive hump between the shoulders not unlike that of the American buffalo. They are thin skinned and short haired, and their coats glisten like satin.

Strange to say, the best representatives of this herd come from the island of Trinidad, where they have been breeding them for the past 10 or 12 years very successfully and use them frequently for carriage purposes. They are naturally fast trotters, and there is no difficulty in crossing them with other stock, the product being an swift footed draft animal. C. T. BAXTER.

A Fearless Sparrow.

A sparrow has built its nest and laid four eggs inside a gong at Isleworth railway station. The gong has a circumference of 31 inches, is sounded upward of 150 times every day, and when it is rung the alarm can be heard 600 yards away.

The Rocky mountain ranges are 800 miles wide.

On the island of Trinidad is a large field covered with pitch, which in the sunlight glistens like a dark liquid.

Mount Kinross, which rises precipitously 700 feet out of Moosehead lake, Maine, is wholly composed of hornstone and is the largest mass of that mineral in the known world.

The "rocking stone" in Sullivan county, N. Y., weighs 40 tons and is so evenly balanced on a table of rock that it can be easily set in motion by the pressure of a finger, yet so solidly laid that the combined strength of 100 men without artificial appliances could not displace it.

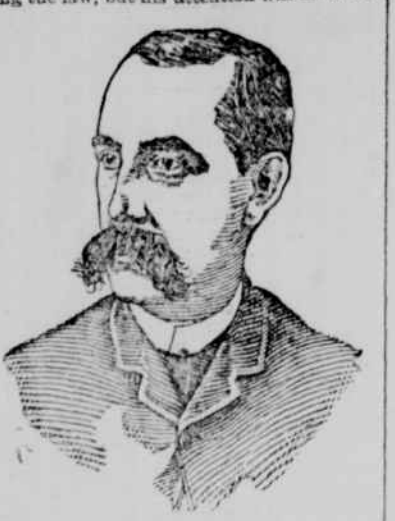
EDUCATIONAL ECHOES.

Kansas has a school for every 186 pupils; Pennsylvania for every 400.

Oxford is to have another college for women. St. Hilda will soon be opened under the auspices of Miss Dorothea Beale, a worker in the cause of higher education in England.

is not so much the fault of the New York editors as their misfortune, for very few newspaper men have access to such unusual sources of exclusive and important information as are open to "Holland." "Holland" has long been a familiar and favorite signature with newspaper readers, but very few of them are aware that it conceals the identity of E. J. Edwards, one of the most brilliant and best known of New York journalists.

When Mr. Edwards graduated from Yale in 1870, it was with the intention of following the law, but his attention was diverted



E. J. EDWARDS.

to journalism, and he soon found that the latter profession offered a broader and more congenial scope for his endeavors. After serving a brief apprenticeship on the New Haven Palladium and Hartford Courant he went to New York and took a position on The Sun. He was made the paper's Albany correspondent and was soon transferred to the wider field at Washington. There he distinguished himself in assisting to unearth the star route frauds, and according to Mr. Dana wrote the best report of the assassination and sickness of President Garfield.

After several years in Washington Mr. Edwards was recalled to New York to become managing editor of The Evening Sun, in which position he acquitted himself with his usual skill and brilliancy until he resigned to take charge of the New York bureau of the Philadelphia Press. During his labors as editor and correspondent Mr. Edwards has found time to write a number of romances of the Revolutionary period which were received with high favor by the critics, and to do considerable syndicate writing.

Mr. Edwards possesses the confidence and friendship of ex-Postmaster General James, ex-Mayor Grace, Chauncey M. Depew and others well known in the business and social world. He is thoroughly informed on public affairs, and his discussions of current topics are always interesting and instructive.

THE KING OF CONEY ISLAND.

John Y. McKane Is the Pooh Bah of That Interesting Resort.

It may be that sad days are ahead for Coney Island, for it is whispered abroad and has been printed in the newspapers that John Y. McKane, the king, the czar, the Pooh Bah of that delectable summer resort, has in serious contemplation the abdication of his throne, the resignation of his numerous offices and the burial of his ambitions in the peaceful cloisters of the sheriff's office "in the county of Kings, state of New York, scilicet," as the legal formula hath it—if he can secure the nomination and get himself elected. It is not unprecedented, of course, that an autocrat should thus resign when at the zenith of his fame and power, but it is very questionable if any other ever did it on such slight occasion.

Mr. McKane holds a unique position in the affairs of this sundance sphere, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say he holds a lot of unique positions or a unique lot of positions, for he is about everything to all men who sojourn at Coney Island and not a little to the women. Coney Island is in the town of Gravesend, the richest town on earth, according to the tax lists. John Y. McKane is supervisor of that town, chief of its police and president of its police board, president of its town board, president of its water board, president of its health board and president of its common lands commission, besides being incidentally superintendent of one of its prominent Sunday schools and boss of the political destinies of a large proportion of its people.

There is more honor than emoluments connected with these various positions, as most of them are unsalaried, and they necessitate a great deal of hard work, but by investing himself with them and adopting heroic methods the redoubtable John Y. McKane has succeeded in evolving comparative order out of the chaos that formerly reigned in his domains, and the purloins of West Brighton are now as safe for the lonely wayfarer therein as the streets of most large cities.

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A Brilliant Correspondent.

E. J. Edwards Has Achieved Fame as an Editor and Writer.

A Philadelphia newspaper is fortunate in the possession of a New York correspondent who often "scops" the astute editors of the metropolis, and students of contemporary journalism are occasionally entertained by the spectacle of New York newspapers quoting from the Quaker City Journal exclusive news of the alert correspondent. This anomalous condition of affairs

HOW TO SELL BOOKS.

EMBRYONIC AGENTS INITIATED INTO THE MYSTERIES.

A School in Which Ambitious Book Peddlers Are Taught to Interest the Elusive and Ofttimes Abusive Customer—Lessons in Elocution.

It is doubtful if many of the people so constantly bothered by the personal book agent know that the patient, glib individual who rattles off the stereotyped address the instant the door is opened to him or her has studied and practiced his oration as carefully as the prima donna does her aria or the elocutionist his recitation. Such is the fact nevertheless, and, stranger still, there are several places in town where regular classes for the training of canvassers are held, and where they learn to declaim and then utter what the instructor criticizes given them their "dramatic effect."

The writer went yesterday to visit a friend whose office is in a certain great building down town and found his door closed and decorated with a "gone to lunch" sign. While he impatiently patrolled the corridor waiting for him to return he heard queer sounds proceeding from a door at the other end and staid his steps to see what was going on.

"I have here, ladies and gentlemen," said a pleasant voice with very perfect intonation, "a most wonderful book—one which you will never get a chance to buy again. Splendid illustrations, good type, dramatic binding! It is indeed a gem (here a dramatic pause), and the price is only \$8.75."

For about 10 minutes longer the strain continued to talk rapidly in the same strain, and then after a moment's silence someone else took up the parable.

"Stop!" cried the first voice, "you can do better than that."

The second voice began again, and after several more failures carried it to a successful termination.

"Next!" was called, and the performance commenced again with a trembling, quavering apology for a voice trying to carry the burden of the declamation and sickness of President Garfield.

The door of the room from which the voices came was of frosted glass, of course, but the letters forming the name of the company were clear, so applying her eye to the largest capital the writer obtained a coveted look into the mysterious chamber. Seated along the side opposite the door were about 30 people of both sexes and nearly every grade of social life, from the pert young maiden fresh from the school to the first teacher anxious to make a living during the summer months, and the careworn man who had failed in all the other ways of working possible to him. In front of them stood the owner of the pleasant voice, a tall, good looking fellow of 50 or thereabouts, and as each member of the class in turn recited the foregoing he reprovoked, commended and encouraged them. Occasionally one would be told to study the circular more thoroughly, and after listening to the others try again, and sometimes the instructor would remark: "That'll do. You're all right."

Every pupil seemed to be indeed earnest, and one or two clung to their prospectus with a frantic grip born of despair. Some recited with great boldness and confidence, others blushed and stammered, and for each and all the leader had an encouraging word.

Later, her business outside completed, the writer boldly entered the book company's room and stated her desire to see some of the people who advertised for agents. A courteous gentleman showed her several booklets, gave terms and advised her as to her selection.

"Most young ladies do better in the business offices," he said, "but you, I think, had better get to the houses and deal with ladies. (The writer is not gifted with personal beauty.) As to experience, you study this little booklet and practice on some friend or relative, and beckoning to the class leader he turned the seeker after information over to him.

"I think you would make a good canvasser," this gentleman remarked cheerfully as a beginning. "Your manner is pleasant, and your hands are small and pretty; besides I am a good judge of character, and I know you possess determination."

"But I have no experience," she suggested, "and I don't know how to get it. Shall I go into the business on the hit or miss plan and try to gain it?"

"Oh, by no means," smiled her listener. "You could not do worse. You study the circular we give you and then come down here, and we'll help you. You shall try to sell us a book, and we will try to sell you one."

"Oh, do you have a regular class?" exclaimed the writer impulsively, and as it proved very unwise, for her adviser gave her a keen look and ceased talking. Evidently that class was a trade secret, not to be parted with until sure of the agent. Hastily collecting a lot of circular pamphlets and letters of "advice to agents" the suddenly silent man crammed them into the outside pocket of the supposed employment seeker's satchel, and advising her to read them all carefully before selecting a book to solicit for had her a brief "good morning" and returned to his desk.

And truly those little booklets made funny reading. Some of them had a strong family resemblance to that famous old recipe for cooking a hare which began, "First catch your hare." Between the covers of those "instructions" were found directions for everything in the way of canvassing, from the best manner in which to attract the attention of a probable buyer, excite his curiosity and leave it still unsatisfied, down to such minor points as "keep your linen clean and your shoes always brightly and freshly blacked," "bathe frequently and be sure your breath is sweet and your teeth clean," and "if you chew tobacco do so in private and rinse your mouth afterward."

The prospective book agent was instructed how to get into the best houses, how to stay there when once inside, how to acquire the admiration of ladies and how to use any personal magnetism he might possess. The ladies were told how to dress so as to command the best and most respectful attention, and one and all were repeatedly urged to "come to the office when ready to start, and we will give you final instructions, which may be worth millions (immense cash) to you."

This last bit of advice might be good to follow in case one really wanted to adopt the calling of lady book agent, but it would be a cold day when the writer goes there again, and she shivers to think what might happen should that pleasant, insinuating class leader (who, according to the advertisement of his firm, treats all beginners with "fatherly kindness") discover that his carefully guarded secret has become common property.—Chicago Tribune.

According to Civil Engineer Plummer, Mount Tacoma is 15,000 feet high, or 102 feet higher than Mount Whitney, supposed to be the highest in the United States.

A Rude Englishman.

An English gentleman visiting America was tendered a reception by a literary club in New York and formally received in a speech of welcome by a venerable clergyman. Finding the speech too long, the guest yawned. In the bishop's face, turned his back on him and walked to a window. There was a quick interchange of amazed glances, then the men fell into groups, and the underdog visitor was left to the care of one man for the rest of the evening. The rebuke was silent, but keen and keenly felt.—Youth's Companion.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932, OF THE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in pursuance of the laws of Virginia.

President—HUGO SCHUMANN.
Vice-President—F. VON DRAMUTH.
Secretary—CHARLES RUCKENSTEIN.
Treasurer—WILLIAM H. HART.
Organized or Incorporated—MARCH 2, 1880.
Commenced Business—MARCH 2, 1880.

I. CAPITAL.

Amount of capital stock subscribed	\$1,000,000.00
Amount of capital stock actually paid up in cash	1,000,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company	\$ 467,813.19
Loans on mortgage duly recorded and being the first liens on the real estate upon which no more than one year's interest is due	168,976.90
Interest due on all said mortgage loans, plus interest accrued thereon	4,430.91
Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and peripherals	9,800.00
Improvements on said lands	1,000.00
Value of the buildings mortgaged (insured for \$109,500 as collateral)	21,000.00
Total value of said mortgaged premises (carried inside)	\$387,000.00

ACCOUNT OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF OTHER BONDS, AND OF OTHER SECURITIES, AND OF BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED AND HELD BY THE COMPANY.

United States Bonds, Registered, 4 per cent, 1937.....	250,000.00	258,875.00
United States Bonds, Coupon, 4 per cent, 1937.....	614,100.00	704,612.50
American Bond Improvement Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	27,000.00
Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. General Mortgage Bonds, 4 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	26,187.50
Chicago, St. P. & N.W. Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	29,250.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	27,750.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 2nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	40,000.00	43,850.00
Consolidated Gas Co. Stock.....	25,000.00	21,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Stock.....	25,000.00	21,375.00
Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. Stock.....	25,000.00	25,125.00
D. L. & W. Ry. & N. B. Ry. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, 1937.....	10,000.00	10,100.00
E. J. & W. Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	27,000.00
Fargo & Southern Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	26,500.00
Flint & Pere Marquette R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Georgia State Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	24,000.00
German American Bank Stock.....	2,175.00	2,408.75
Hauschild & St. Joe R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,512.50
Kentucky Central Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 4 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	21,125.00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. Stock.....	25,000.00	27,000.00
Long Island R.R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent, 1937.....	7,000.00	7,015.00
Michigan Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	22,000.00
Mill & No. R.R. (Main Line) 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	26,000.00
Mill & No. R.R. (Chicago & Mil. Div.) 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	15,000.00	16,250.00
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. Stock.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
National Park Bank Stock.....	5,000.00	5,750.00
N. Y. Brooklyn & Man. Ry. 1st Consolidated Guar- antee Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
N. Y. Central & Hudson Ry. Co. Stock.....	50,000.00	55,450.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	26,812.50
N. Y. & H. R.R. 2nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	50,000.00	41,875.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 3rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	50,000.00	54,250.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 4th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	26,875.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 5th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	40,000.00	39,000.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 6th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 7th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	50,000.00	54,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 8th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	15,000.00	15,250.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 9th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	26,625.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 10th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	23,400.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 11th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	16,000.00	15,875.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 12th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 13th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	35,000.00	35,150.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 14th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 15th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	15,000.00	17,250.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 16th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	20,000.00	20,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 17th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 18th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 19th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 20th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 21st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 22nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 23rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 24th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 25th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 26th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 27th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 28th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 29th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 30th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 31st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 32nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 33rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 34th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 35th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 36th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 37th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 38th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 39th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 40th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 41st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 42nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 43rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 44th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 45th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 46th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 47th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 48th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 49th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 50th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 51st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 52nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 53rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 54th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 55th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 56th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 57th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 58th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 59th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 60th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 61st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 62nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 63rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 64th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 65th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 66th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 67th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 68th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 69th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 70th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 71st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 72nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 73rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 74th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 75th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 76th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 77th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 78th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 79th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 80th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 81st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 82nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 83rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 84th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 85th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 86th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 87th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 88th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 89th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 90th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 91st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 92nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 93rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 94th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 95th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 96th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 97th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 98th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 99th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 100th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 101st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 102nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 103rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 104th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 105th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 106th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 107th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 108th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 109th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 110th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 111th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 112th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 113th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 114th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 115th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 116th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 117th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 118th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 119th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 120th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 121st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 122nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 123rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 124th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 125th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 126th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 127th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 128th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 129th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 130th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 131st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 132nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 133rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 134th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 135th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 136th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 137th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 138th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 139th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 140th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 141st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 142nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 143rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 144th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 145th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 146th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 147th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 148th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 149th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 150th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 151st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 152nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 153rd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 154th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 155th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 156th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 157th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 158th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 159th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 160th Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 161st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....	25,000.00	25,500.00
N. Y. & H. R.R. 162nd Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, 1937.....		